



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NOTES AND NEWS

**Anthropological Lectures in German, Austrian, and Swiss Universities.**—From the fall announcements for the winter semester, 1901-'02, the following data have been compiled. Anatomical, medical, physiological, psychological, philological, archeological, historical, sociological, juridical, etc., specialties are not included in the list :

*Berlin.*—VIERKANDT : Psychology of Primitive Peoples ; VON LUSCHAN : General Physical Anthropology ; Ethnology of Oceania ; also Colloquium, Exercises in Anthropology, Ethnology, etc. ; EHRENREICH : Special Ethnography of America ; Culture-status of the Indians ; OPPERT : Aborigines of India ; WINCKLER : Mythology of the Ancient Oriental Peoples ; SELER : Mexican Ethnology and Archeology ; also Mexican Grammar and Maya Texts ; LIPPERT : Ethnography and History of the Western Soudan.

*Breslau.*—HOFFMANN : Linguistic History of Europe ; NEHRING : Slavonic Mythology.

*Erlangen.*—GEIGER : Religious History of the Ancient Civilized Races (Chinese, Egyptians, Semites, Aryans).

*Giessen.*—GROOS : Child-psychology.

*Göttingen.*—WAGNER : Geography and Ethnology of Asia.

*Halle-Wittenberg.*—KIRCHHOFF : Recent Geographical and Ethnological Data.

*Heidelberg.*—SCHERRER : Evolutional History of Humanity.

*Jena.*—SCHRADER : Racial and Linguistic History of Europe.

*Leipzig.*—RATZEL : Scientific Bases of Race-differentiation ; CONRADY : Indo-Chinese Peoples and Languages ; WEULE : General Ethnography ; also Special Ethnography, and Laboratory Work in the Museum für Völkerkunde.

*Munich.*—RANKE : Anthropology, and Ethnography of Primitive Peoples ; also Anthropological exercises, etc.

*Tübingen.*—VON SIGWART : Philosophical Anthropology ; KOKEN : Descent and Earliest History of Man.

*Würzburg.*—JOLLY : Earliest History of the Indo-Germanic Peoples.

*Innsbruck.*—WIESER : Ethnography of Europe.

*Vienna.*—HABERLANDT : Ethnography and Culture-evolution of

Hither India; HEIN: Ethnography of the Pacific; also Anthropological exercises; HOERNES: Diluvial Man in Europe.

*Bern*.—BRÜCKNER: Anthropogeography; Special Ethnology.

*Geneva*.—PITTARD: General Anthropology; Ethnography of Africa; MERCIER: Folklore (folk-meteorology).

*Lausanne*.—MAURER: Literary Ethno-psychology (English Traits); Linguistic Ethno-psychology (Comparative Study of the French and German Languages); SCHENK: General Anthropology; Prehistoric Anthropology and Ethnography.

*Zurich*.—MARTIN: Physical Anthropology (with demonstration); Anthropometry-Anatomy (with observations on living subjects); also Craniometrical-osteometrical exercises, and Anthropological Praktikum.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**International Congress of Americanists.**—The Thirteenth Session of the International Congress of Americanists will be held in the halls of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, October 20–25, 1902. The object of the Congress is to bring together students of the archeology, ethnology, and early history of the two Americas, and by the reading of papers and by discussions to advance knowledge of these subjects. Communications may be oral or written, and in French, German, Spanish, Italian, or English. All debates are expected to be brief, and no paper must exceed thirty minutes in delivery. The papers presented to the Congress will, on the approval of the Bureau, be printed in the volume of Proceedings. Members of the Congress are expected to send, in advance of the meeting, the titles, and, if possible, abstracts of their papers, to the General Secretary. The subjects to be discussed by the Congress relate to: I, The native races of America, their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, inventions, customs, and religions. II, The history of the early contact between America and the Old World. All persons interested in the study of the archeology, ethnology, and early history of the two Americas may become members of the Congress by signifying their desire to Mr Marshall H. Saville, General Secretary of the Commission of Organization, American Museum of Natural History, New York, and remitting either direct to the Treasurer (Mr Harlan I. Smith, American Museum of Natural History), or through the General Secretary, the sum of three dollars in American money. The receipt of the Treasurer for this amount will entitle the holder to a card of membership and to all official publications emanating from the Thirteenth Session of the Congress. Mr Morris K. Jesup is President and the Duke of Loubat Vice-President of the Commission of Organization.

**Philippine Hats.**—Hats of the Tagals in central Luzon are made from fine splints of bamboo. The large trunks, about six inches in diameter at the base, are cut down and sawed into lengths between the joints, and these are afterward split into convenient blocks by means of a chisel. The inside wood is split into fine pieces of a suitable size and placed in the sun to dry. After the strips are thoroughly dried they are again divided by means of the thumb-nail into strands of the required width for weaving. The fine or coarse quality of the hat to be woven determines the width of the strips and the thickness of the strands. The hard outer portions of the bamboo trunks are thrown away or used for other purposes. The weaving is done by women and girls, the finer hats being woven by the old women. The start is made at the center of the crown, and the weaving is done over some kind of form. The lining of the hats is done in coiled work of slender, uniform rods of bamboo joined together by thread and is made up in the proper shape for the hat that is to be. In many examples these little rods are wrapped with prettily-colored threads and silver tinsel sewed in bands. This inner lining, overlaid with paper or palm-leaf, is generally the form over which the weaving is done. When the two parts are finished the border is made by means of hoops of bamboo neatly joined together and decorated on the outside with a false braid in black and other colors. In order to fit the hat to the head a framework of bamboo is made; frequently this is hollow and is a receptacle for cigarettes and other small articles. THOMAS W. DARRAH, Captain U. S. A.

**Lectures at the École d'Anthropologie, Paris.**—The Program for the year 1901-02 is as follows: *Anatomical Anthropology*: PAPILLAULT: External forms and proportions of the human body; Variations due to the social milieu. *Prehistoric Archeology*: CAPITAN: Foundations of prehistory (petrography, paleontology, industries). *Ethnography and Linguistics*: LEFÈVRE: France in the fourteenth century; Charles V and Charles VI; Hundred Years' War,—Letters, arts, languages. *Ethnology*: HERVÉ: Ethnology of Europe (Alsace). *Ethnographic Technology*: DE MORTILLET: Industry of modern savages compared with that of tertiary and quaternary man. *Biological Anthropology*: LABORDE: Biological introduction to criminal anthropology; Predisposition to criminality in the organic and functional evolution of man; Cerebral evolution of criminality. *Anthropological Geography*: SCHRADER: Terrestrial laws and human customs. *Physiological Anthropology*: MANOUVRIER: Comparative study of the sexes (sociological point of view). *Sociology (History of Civilizations)*: LETOURNEAU: Ethnographic and comparative sociology.

*Zoölogical Anthropology*: MAHOUEAU: Origin of man; genealogy of the *Hominidæ*.

The courses began November 1, 1901.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**Dr J. Walter Fewkes**, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has returned to Washington, after three months' absence in the field. His work during this time has been a reconnoissance, preliminary to more extended study of the culture, migration, and kinship of the aboriginal peoples of central and southern New Mexico and north-western Chihuahua, as revealed by archeological data. Information to guide him in a future choice of ruins for excavation, was collected in Socorro and Sierra counties, New Mexico, near El Paso, Texas, and in the vicinity of Casas Grandes and the western foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, Mexico. Preliminary studies were made of the remnants of Pueblo peoples near El Paso, Texas—the Tiwa at Isleta del Sur and the Piro at Senecú.

KARL WEINHOLD, a folklorist of great distinction and editor of the *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Völkskunde* (Berlin), died August 19, 1901, at the age of 78 years. At the time of his death he was a professor in the University of Berlin (since 1890). His scientific activity began in 1847 with an appeal for the study of the German-Silesian (his native) dialect, and from linguistics he passed to the wider field of folklore, which engaged his attention more and more during the last twenty years of his life. In 1891 he founded the journal above mentioned, in which most of his recent work has appeared.

DR JAKOB HUNZIKER (1827-1901) was one of the most prominent folklorists of German Switzerland. At his death he was engaged upon his *magnum opus*, a study of the Swiss house, which was to have comprised eight volumes. Of these only one—that dealing with the Canton Wallis (Valais)—has appeared, having been published at Aargau in 1900. Most of the remainder of this valuable monograph was fortunately left in a condition suitable for printing.

A LETTER from Post Office Inspector Moore, Department of St Louis, states that one D. Levering, of Jonca, Mo., who has long been engaged in counterfeiting various archeological objects and selling them as genuine, was recently tried in the United States Court at St Louis on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Judge Adams heard the case and on November 8th sentenced Levering to six months' imprisonment in the Iron County jail.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed, at the instance of the Société d'Excursions Scientifiques, to solicit funds for the erection in Paris of a monument in honor of the late Gabriel de Mortillet. Favorable response is being made, and the names of a number of American subscribers appear in the printed list distributed by the committee. M. Louis Giraux, 22, rue Saint Blaise, Paris, is the treasurer.

OF THE COURSE of nine free lectures recently delivered at the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, the following were of an anthropologic nature: The Megalithic Monuments of Brittany, by Dr George A. Dorsey; The Houses and Family Life of the Natives of Sarawak, Borneo, and The Ceremonial and Secular Dances of the Papuans, by Dr Alfred C. Haddon.

THE BIBESCO PRIZE of 1000 francs has been awarded by the Société de Linguistique of Paris to M. Lazare Sainéan, for his work, published in Bucarest, 1900, under the title, *Influence orientale sur la langue et la civilisation romaines*.

A MEMORIAL is to be erected to J. G. Kubary, the well-known authority on Micronesia. The committee having the appeal in charge are Admiral Strauch, Legation-Councillor Rose, and Fr. Thiel, the publisher.

LUDWIG LEINER, founder of the Rosgarten Museum at Constance, and a zealous investigator of the prehistoric antiquities of that region (lake-dwellings of the Bodensee in particular), died in that city, April 2, 1901.

THE VEREIN FÜR VÖLKSKUNDE (Berlin) celebrated its first decennium on January 26, 1901. A feature of the occasion was the representation of Meklenburg folk-customs by guests from that part of Germany.

THE KONINKL. INSTITUUT VOOR DE TAAL- LAND- EN VOLKENKUNDE VAN NEDERL. INDIE celebrated on June 4, 1901, at the Hague, its fiftieth anniversary. The speaker of the occasion was Professor Kern.

LUCIANO CORDEIRO, whose death was reported early in the current year, was perpetual secretary of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, and one of its chief founders.